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the subject is illustrated by a multitude of references to the experience of the largest plants in the country.

THOMAS CONWAY, JR.

*Essays in American History.* Dedicated to Frederick Jackson Turner. Pp. vii, 293. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910.

This volume of essays is in the nature of a *Festschrift*, being a tribute offered during the recent winter to "Frederick Jackson Turner, teacher, scholar and friend," on the occasion of his presidency of the American Historical Association by several of his former students.

The ten contributors, who are all now college teachers, represent that considerable body of those, "who as students have felt the stimulus of Professor Turner's personality and who under his guidance have learned the method of the craft." Professor G. S. Ford in his felicitous introduction points out that this form of a testimonial was chosen as the more fitting one, as "it preserves and transmits that part of a scholar's work, which is hardest to measure and record—his power to kindle his spirit and his love of scholarship in other men."

Of the ten essays more than half, as might naturally be expected from those who had been privileged to follow the inspiring lectures of the "Historian of the West," deal with different phases of western history. These are contributed by Professors Mathews, Schafer, James, Becker, Hockett and Buck, and their subjects vary from the "Activities of the Congregational Church West of the Mississippi" and "Problems of the Northwest in 1779" to the "Independent Parties in the Western States, 1873-1876." Of the remaining essays, two by Professors Ambler and Phillips, deal with certain phases of Southern political history, and the last two by Professors Robertson and Reinsch relate to South American diplomacy and history.

All save one of the essays are fully documented, the statements of the text are substantiated by a wealth of notes and citation, and present in readable and scholarly form the results of extended research upon the chosen themes. The one unique contribution is the exceedingly brilliant essay by Professor C. L. Becker, simply entitled "Kansas." This is an essay rather than a historical narration, an interpretation of the spirit and determination that actuated the pioneers and settlers of Kansas, a presentation of the ideals and an explanation of the enthusiasm that characterizes its present citizens. There is a rare charm, quiet humor and fine literary quality that lend unusual interest and distinction to this paper.

To the student of party history, Mr. H. C. Hockett's interesting contribution on "Federation and the West," and Dr. U. B. Phillips' illuminating and scholarly review of "The Southern Whigs" will make an especial appeal; while to one interested in diplomacy, Professor Schafer's paper on "Oregon Pioneers and American Diplomacy," and Dr. Robertson's "Beginnings of Spanish-American Diplomacy" will be of decided value. Professor Reinsch, the well-known writer on world politics, contributes some valuable suggestions in his "Notes on the Study of South American History." Limitations

of space forbid further detailed comments. Suffice it to say we heartily indorse the opinion of the Editor that these essays are "each a permanent contribution either in substance, point of view, or interpretation, to the literature of American history," and a worthy tribute to the inspired and inspiring scholar in whose honor they have been published.

HERMAN V. AMES.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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**Fairchild, Henry P.** *Greek Immigration to the United States.* Pp. xvii, 278.

Price, \$2.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911.

This monograph is a valuable addition to the rapidly growing volume of literature on immigration. Greek immigration to the United States in numbers sufficient to attract attention did not occur until about 1900. The first year in which the figures reached 10,000 was 1903. In 1907 the number reached 46,283. A decrease followed the panic of 1907 but the tide has again turned, the arrivals last year (1910) numbering 41,172. The author estimates the number of Greeks in the United States in 1910 to be approximately 185,000.

The work is an effort to describe this important element of our new fellow citizens. It is divided into three parts. Part I is devoted to conditions, causes and sources of Greek emigration. The physical environment is described with its effect on the history and national character of the Greeks. The direct causes of emigration are carefully investigated and the effects of changes in Greek industries are noted. This portion of the work is exceptionally clear and enlightening.

Part II deals with the Greeks in the United States. An analysis of the statistical tables presented in the appendix is followed by a description of Greek colonies in the United States and a detailed study of the economic and social condition of the immigrants.

Part III traces the effects of Greek immigration (1) on the immigrant; (2) on Greece, and (3) on the United States. It is too early to be sure what the ultimate effect will be on the United States, but the effect on Greece is very perceptible and considered on the whole advantageous. The balance of trade in favor of Greece is traced to immigration and is viewed with favor by Greek statesmen while the drain made by the annual exodus of approximately 30,000 of the most virile and productive male citizens upon a total population of little more than 2,600,000 cannot but be viewed with alarm.

The book is well written; is clear, concise and readable, and reflects credit upon the scholarly training afforded by the university (Yale) for which it was written as a doctor's dissertation.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

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**Ferrero, Gina L.** *Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso.* Pp. x, 322. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

American students of criminology will welcome this concise summary of  
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